


YELLOWSTONE PARK



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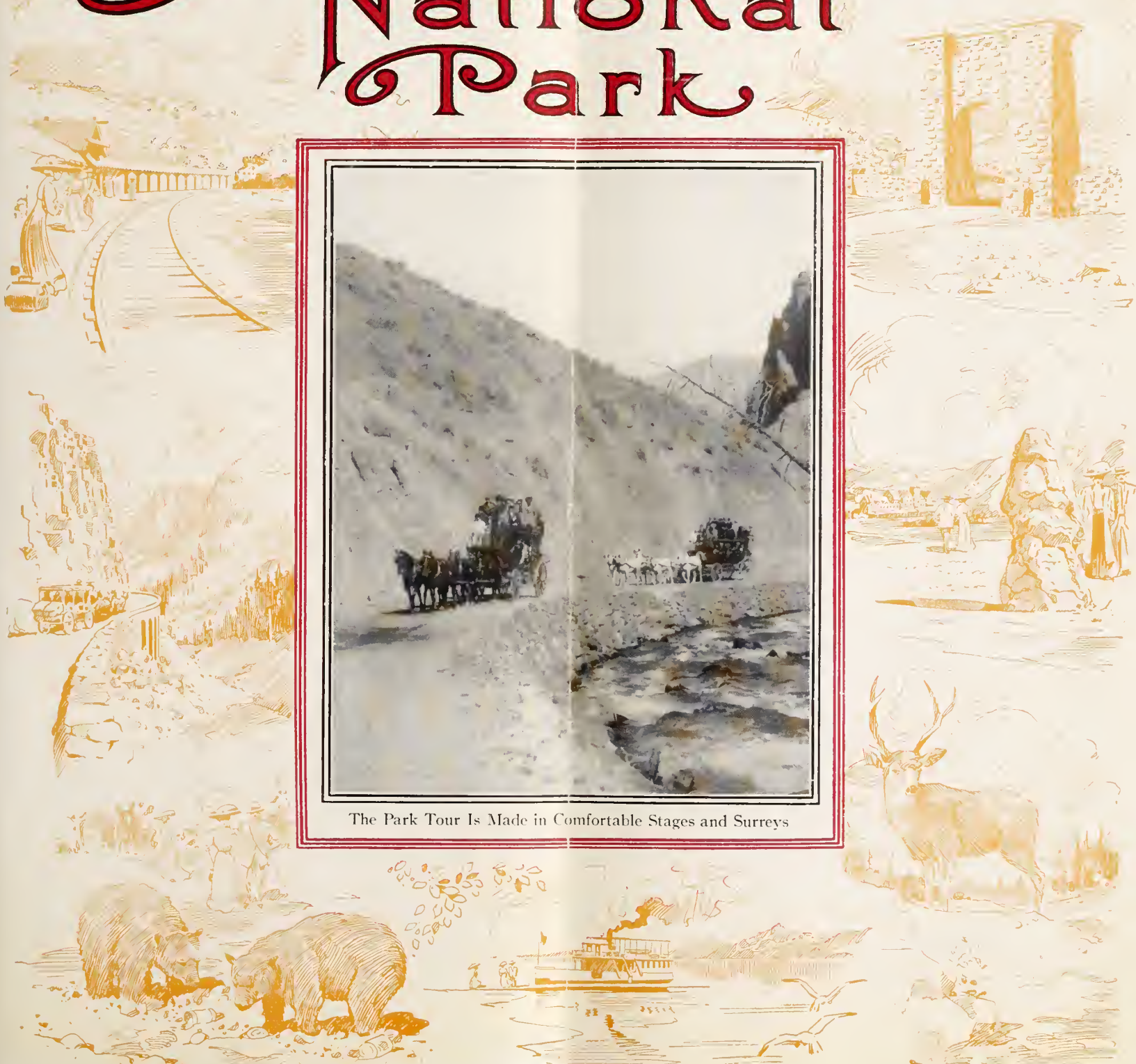


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Yellowstone National Park



The Park Tour Is Made in Comfortable Stages and Surreys



Yellowstone National Park



Beautiful Golden Gate

WHEN YOU GO TO YELLOWSTONE PARK you will find many things not at all as you may have imagined. It is an erroneous idea, more or less generally believed, that to enjoy the wondrous beauties of the Yellowstone one must endure the hardships of a tedious and dusty stage journey, subsisting on canned goods and sleeping on indifferent beds. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Tours of the Park are made in as comfortable coaches as were ever built, over splendid roads maintained and, for the greater part, sprinkled daily by the National Government. The

hotels are models of convenience and comfort, and the meals served are fully as good as those in other first-class hostleries.

A similar false notion is that the proper way to "do the Yellowstone" is to rush through in five or six days, with a guide-book in one hand and a watch in the other. If that is all the time you can devote to it, you will be amply repaid, for it is possible to see, even in this short space, the principal wonders of the Park. It is far better to make this hurried tour than not to have seen Wonderland at all. But by all means, if you can spare the time, *spend a month in Yellowstone.*

Yellowstone Park is the grandest show place in the world—but it is more than that, for it is emphatically the finest rest place known to man. You can do something different, see something different, every day of the thirty. Or, if more to your liking, you can just rest and rest and rest, amid surroundings and in a climate that cannot fail to do you good.

To see Yellowstone Park, it is entirely unnecessary to "rough it"—unless you so desire. The great majority of visitors, and particularly those whose time is limited, patronize the hotels, using the coaches of the Yellowstone Park Stage Companies, which are operated from either Gardiner, Cody or Yellowstone in connection with the hotels. Many prefer, however, to get close to Nature during their stay in Wonderland, wearing old clothing, riding horseback or in private conveyances, and camping out. This is an especially pleasant and inexpensive way for families and parties of friends. Still others choose between these two extremes and use the permanent camps of the Wylie Company or the Shaw & Powell Company.

The Wylie Permanent Camping Company operates five and one-half and six and one-half day camping trips from all gateways, and the Shaw & Powell Camping Company operates five and

one-half and six and one-half day camping trips from both Gardiner and Yellowstone. Either Company may be addressed at Livingston, Montana. Burlington Route agents will be glad to furnish folders of either Company.

If it is desired to camp out in the good old-fashioned way, in movable camps, ask any Burlington Route representative (see list on page 19) for the folder issued by the Burlington Route, entitled "The Cody Road into Yellowstone Park," which gives particulars about the regular Park stage service, also the camping tours via the Cody or Eastern Entrance, a route renowned for its magnificent scenery and the presence of wild game. Sixteen-day camping tours, via this route, leave several times every season. Special arrangements can also be made for pack outfits.

Inquiries about saddle horses and private conveyances may be addressed to Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming; Yellowstone-Western Stage Company, Yellowstone, Montana; Holm Transportation Company or Frost & Richards, Cody, Wyoming.

To sum up briefly, you will find the attractions of the Yellowstone grouped, as follows:

Incomparable Climate, due to high altitude, abundant ozone in the atmosphere and lack of humidity. Summer days are warm but not hot, with frost every night in the higher altitudes.

Splendid Hotels, with every comfort the brain can devise and money procure. They rank with the best resort hotels in the country.

Coaching Trip—that has no counterpart in the world—in comfortable observation coaches over smooth and dustless roads.

Wild Animals, of numerous species, among them deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, black, brown and grizzly bear, and buffalo, which may be observed safely and often photographed in their native haunts.

Magnificent Forests, principally of spruce, fir and cedar, and **Wild Flowers** of brilliant hues in the greatest variety and profusion.

Lakes, Rivers and Waterfalls, including fifty beautiful lakes, ranging from the large Yellowstone Lake to tiny lakelets;



The Unique Depot at Gardiner, the Northern and Original Entrance

Yellowstone National Park



Fort Yellowstone and Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel

innumerable rivers and creeks, well filled with trout; nearly thirty waterfalls.

Geysers, Mud Volcanoes, Hot Springs, Mineral Springs, Exquisitely Colored Pools, and similar manifestations of Nature, the like of which may be seen nowhere else. There are found here something like four thousand hot springs, large and small; a hundred geysers, big and little.

Mountains and Canyons, with more than one hundred peaks and several glorious canyons; above all, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—so absolutely different from all others as to occupy a position apart.

Any one group of these attractions would constitute an excellent reason for a trip across the continent. Considering them as a whole, *how can you decide not to visit Yellowstone Park?*

Historical

YELLOWSTONE, the name, is derived from the Indian Mi-tsi-a-da-zi, a word from the Minataree, one of the Sioux family of languages. Literally interpreted, it means "Rock Yellow River," and the French equivalent, Roche Jaune, was in common use among the Indians as early as 1804, although when or by whom the name was given is unknown. The reason for the name is obvious once one has seen the yellow so conspicuous among the many tints in the marvelous coloring of the walls of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, and which is particularly mentioned in all the accounts of the early explorers of the Park.

John Colter, who had been a member of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition, was the first white man known to have visited the Park, which he did in 1804, and another visitor left his mark

J O R

Aug. 19, 1819

carved upon a tree near the Upper Fall of the Yellowstone. Thereafter for fifty years there are only a half dozen or so whites known to have seen any of the Yellowstone wonders, and their reports were considered as wild exaggerations. To verify or set

at rest these reports and many rumors prevalent in the surrounding country, a private expedition in 1869, and Government expeditions in 1870 and 1871, thoroughly explored the region, with the result that the Yellowstone National Park was established by the Federal Government, March 1, 1872.

That the Park region should have been practically unknown to the Indians and later to the whites of the surrounding country, has always seemed strange. This is explained in Chittenden's *Yellowstone National Park*, which not only contains the most complete and authentic record of the early history of the Park, but is also an authority on the Park as it is to-day—its wonders, its topography, its geological history, its flora and fauna, etc., etc. Every prospective Park visitor is urged to secure a copy of this book (published by The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and on sale at principal booksellers.)

Gen. H. M. Chittenden was for many years United States Government Engineer in charge of construction and maintenance of the roads and bridges in Yellowstone Park, and, therefore, had unusual facilities for the gathering of accurate information, which he has set down in a most concise and interesting manner. Everyone who reads this work in advance will find his interest and enjoyment of the Park enhanced a hundred-fold. Other books, containing valuable and interesting data in regard to the early history and stories of the Park, as well as the Northwest in general, are Bradbury's *Travels in North America* and Washington Irving's *Astoria* and *Captain Bonneville*.

An Incomparable Climate

BY far the greater portion of Yellowstone Park lies east of the crest of the Continental Divide and at an average elevation of from 6,500 to 8,000 feet. This in itself is sufficient explanation of the incomparable climate that greets



Fountain Hotel—Inviting and Restful

Yellowstone National Park



Excelsior Geyser—a Water Volcano when in Eruption

summer tourists, though the numerous hot springs and geysers exert a strong modifying influence. There is nothing anywhere that quite compares with it in purity of atmosphere, evenness of temperature and absence of disagreeable features.

With days that are warm and sunshiny, but never hot and oppressive, with nights that are always cool, bringing sleep sweet and refreshing, with hot mineral water baths that rejuvenate and revitalize, with inviting opportunity for every kind of healthful recreation—nothing is lacking to make a week, a month or a season spent here everything an outing should be.

There is really little choice as to the time to make a visit. During the early part of the summer there is more snow to be seen on the mountains and the streams carry more water, while August and September are delightful months in which to stage-coach through Wonderland. There is no time when there is the least danger of the streams running dry or of the waterfalls disappearing; the geysers play as well in September as in June, and the terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs are equally beautiful.

Splendid Hotels

NOTHING adds so much to the pleasure and value of a summer outing as to be thoroughly comfortable. There are those of us who can take real comfort sleeping under canvas and toasting before a campfire; and again there are others of us who much prefer a soft mattress on a brass bed and steam heat when required. For the former, Yellowstone Park has a welcome like no other place; for the latter, a system of splendid hotels that rank with the best of their kind, and which are, in some respects, in a class by themselves. They deserve far more than the passing mention that can be given them here. All are advantageously located, electric-lighted and steam-heated. The meal service is exceptionally good, with fresh meats and fresh milk daily, and fruits, berries and vegetables from Washington, Oregon and Montana, as well as from the hotels' own gardens in the Yellowstone Valley, just outside the Park.

The hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs, with accommodations for about 600 guests, is near the beautiful, colored terraces and Liberty Cap, across the plaza from Fort Yellowstone. It has recently been much improved, baths being added and its capacity largely increased. A good orchestra is located at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel during the season.

The Fountain Hotel, at Lower Geyser Basin, near the Paint Pots and Fountain Geyser, houses 250 guests. Those who remain a day or two at this point to see the Great Fountain Geyser, and the beautiful pools near it, will enjoy this quiet hotel home and may indulge in the luxury of a bath in water conducted to the hotel from a natural hot water pool.

Old Faithful Inn, constructed at Upper Geyser Basin in 1903, has become one of the most popular hotels in the country. There are accommodations for about 600 guests. It is a structure of boulders and logs, peaks, angles, dormers and French windows artistically combined. The idea of a finished elegant rusticity has been paramount, and while everything is of a rough, rustic order, in a sense, yet again there is nothing uncouth about it. It is an artistic creation from foundation to the peak of the roof. The log element has been handled in a remarkably effective manner. Natural logs and limb crooks have been utilized in stairways, balconies and wherever possible.

Old Faithful Geyser is near the hotel; opposite, and but a trifle farther away, are the Giantess, Lion, Bee Hive, Lioness and Cubs. Down this little valley the Castle is in plain view, and the eruptions of the Grand and Economic, and, to some extent, those of the Giant and Riverside, can be seen from its corridors, rooms and



The Cool and Shady Canyon of the Gibbon River

Yellowstone National Park



A Portion of One of the Geyser Basins

verandas. A particular feature of this Inn is a large searchlight on top of the building, which is operated every night, showing the geysers in play under the electric light and the bears feeding at the edge of the woods.

At Yellowstone Lake the hotel has a stately colonial front, with large columned porches at either end and in the center—three in all. Of all the hotels and stopping places in the Park, this is the most restful. The outlook of twenty miles up the lake is one that stirs, yet rests, the emotions. The rippling, shimmering waters are framed on the east by the Absoraka Range, which extends the entire length of the lake, and at the south Mt. Sheridan rises, veiled in a purple haze. Here are the fishing grounds *par excellence*. One who has never fished before may here catch trout with ease, and the professional may cast his fly in the river or troll over the lake with keen enjoyment. For a month's rest the Lake Hotel is the best in the Park. There are accommodations for 450 guests.

The New Grand Canyon Hotel, a five-story-and-basement-structure, containing 375 guest rooms (seventy-five with private baths), is, to put it mildly, decidedly distinctive and impressive, and in dignified keeping with the climax of everything in the Park—the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, from which it takes its name. It is located on an elevation which gives a wide view, including Hayden Valley, Crater Hills or Sulphur Mountain, and a glimpse of the Upper Fall of the Yellowstone. An orchestra of talent is maintained here during the season.

The head of the Grand Canyon and the Great or Lower Fall are within ten minutes' walk or less from the hotel, by road and stairway.

Roomy and attractive lunch stations have been erected at Norris Geyser Basin and at the Thumb or West Arm of Yellowstone Lake.

The Uniform Rate at Park hotels is \$5.00 and upwards per day, American plan. This price does not include baths; rooms with bath, and certain rooms specially well located, being charged for at somewhat higher rates, as is customary at all hotels.

Telegraph and telephone messages can be sent from any of the Park hotels.

Coaching Tours

MEANS of touring the Park are as varied as individual preferences. Bicycling is not only possible but comparatively easy. Many use saddle horses, particularly gentlemen in small parties. Others enter the Park in their own vehicles.

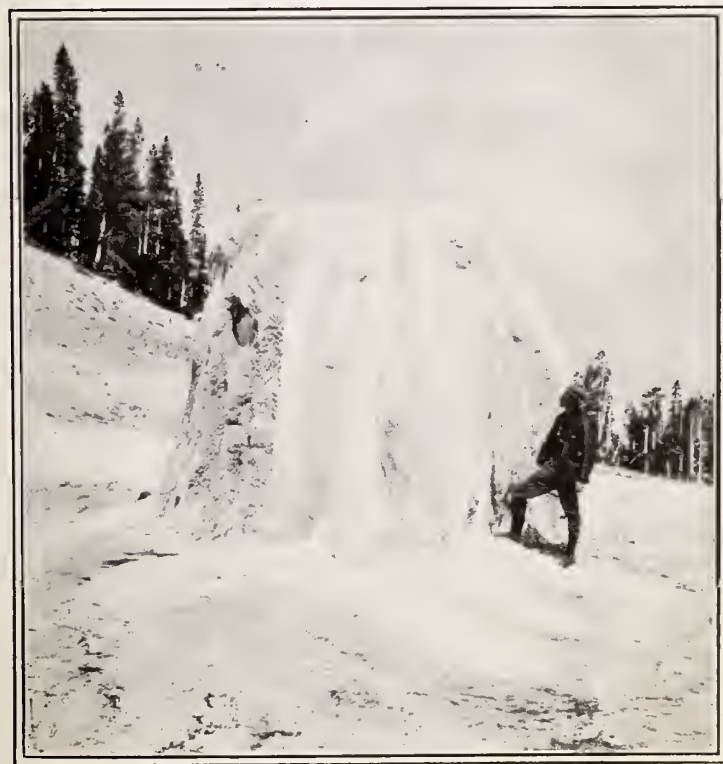
The majority use the regular Park transportation equipment—two-horse mountain wagons and surreys, seating three and five persons; four-horse coaches seating seven and eleven persons; and six-horse coaches of the tallyho sort, seating twenty to thirty-four persons. The latter run between Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs and are another of the novel sights of Wonderland.

The coaching tour of the Park, over the excellent roads built and maintained by the National Government, has no counterpart. It is another feature that marks the Yellowstone as being different from other outing places.

The regular tours of the Park begin at Gardiner, the Northern Entrance, at Cody, the Eastern Entrance, or at Yellowstone, the Western Entrance, and end upon return to the starting point—or may begin at one gateway and end at another. If the trip is begun at Cody, the tour is made via automobile to Holm Lodge (forty-eight miles) and thence in regular Park surrey.

You ask "Via which gateway may the Park tour be made to the best advantage, having in mind the proper seeing of the usually visited wonders in the minimum space of time?"

In this connection it may be well to bear in mind that Gardiner was chosen as the place for erecting the memorial arch, being the



The Cone of Lone Star Geyser is Twelve Feet High

Yellowstone National Park



Old Faithful Inn—One of the Largest Log Structures in the World

original (Northern) Entrance, or gateway, to the Park, the arch being duly completed and dedicated, April 24, 1903, by Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, "FOR THE BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE." Doubtless the desirability of commencing the Park tour at Gardiner had some bearing on the selection of this point as the original entrance.

Full particulars regarding the tours via all gateways are shown herein.

In commencing the complete tour at Gardiner, immediately after leaving the unique railroad station built of massive logs, the large six-horse coaches pass through the great entrance arch, and along Gardiner River past Eagle Nest Crag to Mammoth Hot Springs, where the afternoon is spent in viewing the beautiful springs and travertine terraces. These consist, principally, of Liberty Cap, Pulpit, Jupiter, Angel and Cleopatra terraces, with their accompanying springs, Cupid's Cave, the White Elephant, Bath Lake, Orange Geyser and many smaller vents and caves and steam fissures. These rise tier above tier, and form a wonderful array of springs on the side of Terrace Mountain.

Fort Yellowstone, the military post in the Park, is at Mammoth Hot Springs. Here, also, are the headquarters of the United States Engineer in charge of Park improvements and the United States Commissioner. Mammoth Hot Springs is thus the Capital of the Park.

There are four troops of United States cavalry quartered in the Park during the summer, and two troops during the winter. They carefully patrol the roads and other parts of the Park and preserve the phenomena from spoliation. Here, also, deer are almost invariably seen, often sporting on the greensward in front of the hotel.

From Mammoth the ride is delightfully interesting. Golden Gate is recognized as the precipitous gorge is entered. The heavy timber is encountered near Willow Creek, and a little farther on is the famous spring, which supplies many thousand tourists annually with Nature's own apollinaris water. Obsidian Cliff (of volcanic glass), Beaver Lake (formed by dams built by the

industrious little animals), Twin Lakes, Roaring Mountain (a hillside of a thousand steam vents), the Frying Pan and many other interesting features are passed before the lunch station at Norris is reached.

Immediately after luncheon, a guide accompanies the tourist to all interesting points in Norris Geyser Basin, in which are Constant, Monarch, Pearl, New Crater, Vixen, Inkstand, Minuteman, Congress and other geysers and springs; the Boiler, the Black Growler and the Hurricane, the three last named being small apertures in the earth's crust through which steam rushes with tremendous force high into the air, with a roar that may be heard for miles around.

The afternoon finds the coaches threading Gibbon Canyon, the road following the windings of beautiful Gibbon River, and then, crossing a slight divide, continuing along the Firehole River, to the Fountain Hotel at Lower Geyser Basin. On this ride Beryl Spring, the exquisite Falls of the Gibbon River, eighty feet high, and the Cascades of the Firehole, are seen. Gibbon Canyon itself is a fine one of timbered slopes and rocky palisades, and there is much variety. The Firehole River is a beautiful stream.

At Lower Geyser Basin are many wonders—Firehole Lake, Surprise Pool, the White Dome, the celebrated Mammoth Paint Pots and the Great Fountain Geyser, while only a short distance, directly in front of the hotel, is the latter's counterpart, the Fountain.

Here one may bathe in the naturally-heated waters of Mother Earth, as the baths at the Fountain Hotel are supplied from a pool of hot sulphur water near by. These baths are very refreshing and invigorating.

The walls of the dining room in the Fountain Hotel are worthy of special note. They were kalsomined some years ago with the product of the Mammoth Paint Pots, and nowhere else can there be found a wall of this character.



Obsidian Cliff—a Mountain of Volcanic Glass

Yellowstone National Park



The Stately and Colonial Lake Hotel

At the Fountain Hotel the tourist receives his first introduction to the Park bears. While there are bears also at the Upper Basin, West Arm of the Lake, Lake and Canyon hotels, to delight the tourists, the Fountain bears have a reputation all their own, and interest one with their many tricks.

Passing on from the Fountain Hotel the interest never ceases. A convenient platform and stairway have been built at the side of the road, near Midway Geyser Basin, where passengers alight, cross the foot bridge over the Firehole River, and visit the crater of the largest of all geysers—Excelsior. This geyser is not now as active as in former years.

Upon arrival at the Upper Geyser Basin, the visitor alights at the unique Old Faithful Inn. Upon its completion, in 1904, a battleship searchlight was placed upon the roof, nearly one hundred feet above the ground. Every night during the season the visitor may witness the play of the geysers, weird and fantastic, in the varying colors of the powerful light.

As for natural wonders, it may be said that this basin abounds with more geysers, hot pools, hot lakes and like features than all the others combined. First, the traveler looks for "Old Faithful," which may be counted on to display its charms regularly, every sixty to eighty minutes. A clock on the veranda of the hotel tells when the next display may be expected. It is near at hand, the hotel being within a few hundred feet.

Leaving Old Faithful and its companions, among them the Giant and Giantess, Lion and Lioness, Grand, Bee Hive, Castle, Splendid and Riverside, the trip proceeds through the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Owing to the winding road, the Continental Divide is twice crossed at elevations of 8,240 and 8,345 feet. This irregular line of mountains divides the drainage of the region, and it is a curious fact that the waters flowing from one side of the divide find their way to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Snake and Columbia rivers, while those from the other reach the Atlantic, after a longer journey through the Yellowstone, Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

It is on this ride from the Upper Basin that some of the finest scenery in the Park is passed. At Shoshone Point one has a magnificent view of Shoshone Lake and the Three Tetons, fifty-five or more miles distant. About noon the tourist reaches the shores of beautiful Yellowstone Lake, the largest and finest navigable body of water at its height in the civilized world.

At the Thumb lunch station, on the shore of the West Arm of Yellowstone Lake, an appetizing lunch is served, notwithstanding the fact that it is more than a thousand miles from a market of any considerable size, and that everything has been hauled by freight teams nearly seventy-five miles, over mountains more than 8,000 feet above the sea level.

On the lake are excursion boats, which make regular trips between the Thumb and the Lake Hotel. This is not a part of the regular trip, the boats being owned and operated independently and charging about \$2.00 for the one-way ride. There are many lakes, but Yellowstone is as distinctive among these as Yellowstone Park is distinctive among the parks of the country. The boat need not be used for the mere sake of novelty, however. All is novelty within the Yellowstone.

At the Thumb is found the much-talked-of Fish Cone, where a man standing on the edge of the lake may catch a trout and, by only turning around, boil it in the cone without removing it from his hook. Here, also, are some highly-colored pools, and the ever-bubbling paint pots, different in size, shape and character from the Mammoth Paint Pots at the Fountain.

The stage ride from Thumb to the Lake Hotel is through a beautiful, wooded country overlooking the Lake. Among the most-noted points on this ride is the Natural Bridge, an arch of solid stone moulded by the hand of the Great Architect. On this ride may be seen the rugged outlines of the sleeping Giant, an almost perfect figure of a Colossus formed by the mountain range.

The Lake Hotel is a marvel of comfort and convenience, with ample accommodations for years to come. It is the second-largest hotel in the Park, and one of the finest, and is a favorite lay-over point for those extending their stay beyond the regular schedules. Fronting the Lake, and only a few rods from the edge of the water, no place offers such delightful opportunity for rest, health and



Yellowstone Lake—an Entrancingly Beautiful Sheet of Water

Yellowstone National Park

recreation. Here, as at Old Faithful Inn, and the New Grand Canyon Hotel, rooms with private bath may be had at a reasonable cost. The fishing is of the best, and boats may be had for rowing.

The Lake Hotel is the first hotel in the Park reached by tourists entering via the Cody or Eastern Entrance.

The next point is the climax of the Park trip—the Grand Canyon. It is reached after an interesting ride from the Lake, for the most part along the banks of the Yellowstone River. En route are passed Hayden Valley, the rendezvous of wild game, Alum Creek, Trout Creek, the terrific Mud Volcano, and the Gothic Grotto near by.

But as to the Grand Canyon itself, nothing can convey an adequate idea of this most wonderful work of Nature. Astounded and amazed as the visitor has been at the wonders of the Park, nothing so fills him with awe and admiration as the Canyon. There is no limit to the time that may be spent here with profit and pleasure. Words and pictures alike fail to give the reader any conception of this magnificent, inspiring spectacle.

Probably no better description of the Canyon has ever been written than that contained in the diary of Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, U. S. A., in charge of the military escort of the Government Expedition of 1870. The following extracts from his account but serve to show the inadequacy of mere words to describe this—one of the greatest wonders of the world: "There are perhaps other canyons longer and deeper than this one, but surely none combining such grandeur and immensity and peculiarity of formation and profusion of volcanic or chemical phenomena." And again: "The combinations of metallic lustres in the coloring of the walls are truly wonderful, surpassing, doubtless, anything of the kind on the face of the globe."

Rudyard Kipling wrote: "All that I can say is that without warning or preparation I looked into a gulf 1,700 feet deep, with eagles and fish-hawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emerald, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermillion, lemon and silver-grey in wide washes. The sides did not fall sheer, but were graven by time and water and air into monstrous heads of kings, dead chiefs—men and women of the old time. So far below that no sound of its strife could reach us, the Yellowstone River ran, a finger-wide strip of jade green.

"The sunlight took those wondrous walls and gave fresh hues to those that Nature had already laid there.



Kepler Cascade—a Series of Falls,
Aggregating a Fall of 150 Feet

"Evening crept through the pines that shadowed us, but the full glory of the day flamed in that Canyon as we went out very cautiously to a jutting piece of rock—blood-red or pink it was—that overhung the deepest deeps of all."

The famous artist Moran said: "Its beautiful tints were beyond the reach of human art;" and General Sherman, referring to Moran's painting of the Canyon, said: "The painting by Moran in the Capitol is good, but painting and words are unequal to the subject."

Folsom, connected with the private expedition of '69, and who first wrote of the Canyon, said: "Language is entirely inadequate to convey a just conception of the awful grandeur and sublimity of this most beautiful of Nature's handiwork."

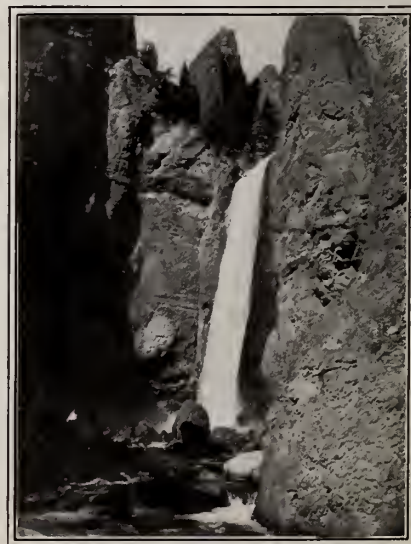
The Lower Fall of the Yellowstone is almost twice as high as Niagara—310 feet—and while not nearly so much water flows over it, it is far more beautiful. The Upper Fall is still more beautiful, although not so high—112 feet. Stairways have been built to a point just above the Lower Fall and to a point just below, and to one side of the brink of the Upper Fall, and one will be well repaid for the climb down and back to both of these points.

The Canyon and Lower Fall are seen to the best advantage from Artist Point, which is reached by a short drive, via the artistic concrete bridge which spans the Yellowstone River, a short distance above the Upper Fall, and from Inspiration Point, on the west side of the river, about a mile and a half below the Lower Fall. From both points the views are matchless in their beauty and grandeur.

After breakfast at the Canyon Hotel, the trip is continued to Norris, where luncheon is served; and from Norris the return is made to Mammoth Hot Springs and Gardiner, over the same road traveled when entering the Park.

In commencing the Park tour at the Eastern Entrance, one leaves Cody by automobile at 1.30 p.m., via the Cody Road to Yellowstone Park, passing up the beautiful canyon of the Shoshone River, along the shore of Shoshone Lake, through the National Forest Reserve, and the fantastic rock formations at Wapiti, to Holm Lodge, where the first night is passed. Leaving Holm Lodge next morning (by surrey), after breakfast, the trip is continued—across the snow-capped, evergreen-covered Absaroka Mountains, and through Sylvan Pass to Sylvan Lodge, where lunch is served; then crossing the Yellowstone River, the Park boundary is passed and soon the Lake Hotel is reached.

From Lake Hotel the trip through the Park is made



Tower Falls—110 Feet High and Surrounded
by Peculiarly Formed Rock Spires

Yellowstone National Park



Jupiter Terrace—the Largest of the Beautifully Colored Terrace Formations

the reverse of the trip previously outlined. The first night is passed at Lake Hotel, the second at Old Faithful Inn, the third at Grand Canyon Hotel, and the fourth at the Lake Hotel. The return trip, from Lake Hotel to Cody, is made over the same road traveled when entering the Park, lunch being served at Sylvan Lodge and the night passed at Holm Lodge; Cody being reached before noon the next day.

Entering the Park via the Eastern Entrance and leaving via the Northern Entrance, the trip is the same as shown in paragraph next above to the Grand Canyon. The third and fourth nights are spent at the Grand Canyon Hotel, and the trip is continued to Gardiner, as outlined in third preceding paragraph.

In commencing the complete tour at the West Entrance, one leaves Yellowstone Station on the O. S. L. R. R. about 8.00 a.m. and, passing up the beautiful valley of the Madison River and through Madison Canyon and along the bank of Firehole River, reaching Fountain Hotel, at Lower Geyser Basin, at 11.30 a.m. From here the same route is followed, as described on preceding pages, to Mammoth Hot Springs and back to Norris, thence through Gibbon Canyon and past Gibbon Falls to the West Entrance.

Schedules showing in detail the time at each place, on all the tours, are shown on page 17.

Side Excursion

AT Mammoth Hot Springs and at Lower and Upper Geyser Basins, the transportation companies have vehicles for the express purpose of taking tourists to the geysers, hot springs, etc., which may not be within short walking distance and for which service a small charge is made. Similar vehicles at the Canyon take one to Artist Point, Point Lookout and Inspiration Point.

From Mammoth Hot Springs numerous trips may be made. Horseback rides in many directions, the ascents of Electric and Bunsen peaks and Mt. Everts, a drive around Bunsen Peak (which includes a view of Osprey Falls and Middle Gardiner River Canyon—the finest in the Park, outside of the Grand Canyon)

are all easy of accomplishment. Trouting excursions are many and easily made.

An extended trip may be taken to Tower Falls (the most beautiful waterfall in the Park), and from there up the Lamar River to the Fossil Forest, Specimen Ridge, Soda Butte, Death Gulch, the Hoodoo country, etc. This part of the Park is little known and comprises some of the grandest scenery and finest fishing to be found in the Rocky Mountains.

From Norris Geyser Basin a side trip to Mammoth Hot Springs may be made by tourists entering and leaving the Park via the Eastern Entrance.

From Norris Geyser Basin a very interesting trip may be made to Monument Geyser Basin, near the head of Gibbon Canyon and a thousand feet above the river, a spot rarely seen by Park tourists.

From the Fountain Hotel a pleasant drive is down to the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers, there to fish for grayling. It was at this point, in 1870, that the idea was first broached among the members of the Washburn party, in a camp-fire discussion, of including this region in a National Park.

Another nice horseback trip from the Fountain Hotel is to ride up Nez Percé Creek to Mary's Mountain and Lake, while there are many shorter jaunts that can be enjoyed.

From Old Faithful Inn a trip, either afoot or on horseback, to Shoshone Geyser Basin and Lake, for one or more days, is a pleasant diversion. Shorter one are to walk or ride to Lone Star Geyser or drive to Shoshone Point.

From the Colonial Hotel at Yellowstone Lake several pleasant excursions may be made by land to Sylvan Pass and other points, but the lake and boating excursions are the great attraction. There are a large number of rowboats to be had, with guides and rowers, and fishing tackle can be procured.




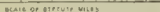
The grandest side trip in the Park, all things considered, is made from the Grand Canyon. This is the ascent of Mt. Washburn, and it can be done by horseback, carriage or afoot, many good pedestrians preferring the latter mode. The distance from hotel to summit is ten miles, and the round trip by surrey may be made



The Concrete Bridge across the Rapids of the Yellowstone, at the Grand Canyon



YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
SHOWING STAGE LINES

Stage Lines: 
Other Principal Roads: 
Trails and Wagon Roads: 
Scale of Statute Miles: 

Yellowstone National Park

in half a day, preferably in the morning. One can go by road and return by a well-worn and ancient trail through entirely different scenes.

The view from Mt. Washburn is marvelous, and one obtains, as in no other way, an accurate and connected idea of the Park as a whole. The Yellowstone Lake, the northeastern part of the Park, and the region about Mammoth Hot Springs, are like an open book. The road to the mountain is a new and very fine one, and the ever-changing panorama affords constant surprises and evokes unbounded admiration. Riding horses or surreys can be obtained at any of the hotels, for these excursions, at reasonable rates. Many tourists remain over one or more days at the various hotels in order to have all the time desired in which to take some of these side trips.

Mountains and Canyons

THE Continental Divide zigzags across the southwestern portion of the Park, and to the north and east of it are numerous mountain ranges, diversified by plateaus, canyons and valleys, with numerous peaks from 9,000 to more than 11,000 feet high.

Above them all is Electric Peak, eight miles northwest of Mammoth Hot Springs, piercing blue sky to a height of 11,155 feet. It takes its name from the peculiar electric phenomena once observed there. The northern boundary line of the Park cuts through the mountain.

Among other notable peaks are: Bunsen Peak, four miles south of Mammoth Hot Springs, 9,100 feet high. Named for R. M. Bunsen, a celebrated chemist.

Mt. Everts, two miles east of Mammoth Hot Springs, 7,900 feet high. Named for T. C. Everts, a member of the Washburn-Doane Expedition in 1870, when he became lost and was finally found near the peaks, after thirty-seven days, nearly dead.

Mt. Sheridan, twelve miles south of lunch station, on Yellowstone Lake, 10,200 feet high. Named for Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.

Mt. Langford, eighteen miles southeast of Lake Hotel, on southeast shore, 10,600 feet high. Named for N. P. Langford, an old explorer and first superintendent of the Park.

Mt. Doane, sixteen miles southeast of Lake Hotel, on southeast shore, 10,500 feet high. Named for Lieut. G. C. Doane.

Mt. Washburn, seven miles northeast of New Grand Canyon Hotel, 10,345 feet high. Named for Gen. H. D. Washburn, former surveyor-general of Montana and head of Washburn party, which explored the Park in 1870.

There are several glorious canyons in the Yellowstone, but one—the Grand Canyon—overshadows them all. Indeed, it is unsurpassed in all the world.

Lakes, Rivers and Fishing

NEARLY all the lakes and streams of the Park have trout in them, and fishing is accomplished sometimes under circumstances so peculiar as to seem really impossible.

"The cool streams flow along so near the boiling floods from the geysers that a fish can be landed and cooked without your moving a step or unhooking him from the line," avers Mr. Frederick Moore, in a report on "The Denizens of Yellowstone Park." Some years since, the United States Fish Commission planted different varieties of fish in various waters of the Park. The results have been such that, coupled with the fine fishing found before that time in Yellowstone Lake and River, the streams in nearly all portions of the reserve now teem with trout of numerous species. In the region of Hot Springs the ordinary Rocky Mountain trout are found in the Yellowstone River, through Yankee Jim Canyon, and rainbow trout and eastern brook trout in the Gardiner River. Rainbow trout are in the Gibbon River, above the Cascade. Gamy Von Baer trout are in the Nez Percé Creek, near Lower Geyser Basin. Loch Leven trout are in the Firehole River at the Upper Basin. At Yellowstone Lake Hotel, in the river below the outlet, there have been some famous catches of salmon trout with a fly, and trolling on the lake itself has been attended by success. In Grand Canyon, between

the Upper and Lower Falls, both the Rocky Mountain and eastern brook trout may be caught. Grayling are found in the Madison and Gallatin rivers, and whitefish in Twin Lakes and the Madison and Gardiner rivers. The lower Yellowstone River, below Tower Falls, twenty miles from Mammoth Hot Springs, and reached also from the Grand Canyon, is famous for its trout catches, but is reached only by special excursion, being off the line of the regular tours.

In the Upper Geyser Basin the trout have a curious way of biting only at night or when clouds are overhead and ruffling breezes blow.

The Park visitor may or may not take with him his own special fishing tackle. Veterans often prefer to do so, but those who dislike to carry such additional bundles can supply themselves at any of the hotels upon payment of a small rental for such time as they use the equipment.



The Grand Canyon. No pen or brush has been able to adequately describe the marvelous colorings seen here. The Fall is twice the height of Niagara.

Yellowstone National Park



The Luxurious Grand Canyon Hotel—a Masterpiece of Hotel Construction

Wild Animals

rejoice in security in the Yellowstone. When hunters come they must leave their guns at the entrance, or, if they intend leaving by another way, they are sealed, only to be opened by the soldier who examines them at the exit. The only shots that can be taken at animals are with the camera.

The schemes tried by camera enthusiasts are numerous and often ludicrous. A recent writer states that "the women devise most wonderful plans. Some set traps in the woods in which the bait sets off flashlights, arranged just behind the instruments, and opens the shutter simultaneously, the hope being to get pictures of the wilder animals that prowl only during the night."

There is no other place in the world where the wild species of beaver can be seen as in Yellowstone. The Park is the only place where the bison still roam at large. There are several herds, some confined in large areas for the purpose of infusing new blood into them and some of the young secluded for protection from the wild carnivorous animals of the Park, the hope being that the bison species may be perpetuated. Bears are as plentiful in the Park as monkeys in the tropics, and almost as amusing. They are the scavengers about the hotels. The refuse



Moonlight on Yellowstone Lake

from the hostelrys of the Park is deposited a couple of hundred yards from the houses, where the bears watch for their meals. This is the time the camera enthusiasts get their best shots, for the bears refuse to be driven away until they have eaten to satiety. There are sometimes grizzlies among them, but the silver-tip, black and cinnamon varieties are in the majority. The blacks are tame, but the cinnamon bears show fight if any attempt is made to drive them away. When one of them becomes vicious, however, he is condemned and killed by the soldiers. Other animals that prove dangerous, such as grey wolves, wild cats and mountain lions, are destroyed by the guards. Some of the hotels have built wire fences part way around their rubbish piles, but these are more for the protection of the bears than of the guests, the latter being too often tempted to mar the pleasure of bruin's meal by standing too near his food and passing uncomplimentary remarks about his table manners, which are, undeniably, very bad.

There are many large and interesting herds of elk, deer, antelope and mountain sheep in the Park. The sheep and antelope are not usually seen in summer, as they retire to the remoter hills and valleys. Elk are seen here and there along the road, and the deer also; the latter, some years, frequenting the vicinity of some of the hotels.

The Park, with its protection of the wild game within its borders, serves well the purpose of a vast game preserve, and almost completely surrounding it are extensive Government forest reserves, within the magnificent timber stretches of which the game finds further covert and splendid feeding ground during the greater part of the year. Under such conditions it is not strange that wild game abounds, and in this natural state is almost entirely unafraid of man, to whose presence it has become quite accustomed. The opportunity of viewing wild game in its natural habitat under these conditions is most unusual, and exists, probably, nowhere else on the globe, to the same extent. This feature is a most interesting addition to the Park tour, and, aside from the natural wonders, would in itself make the trip well worth while.



The Beehive Geyser in Eruption

Yellowstone National Park

Natural Phenomena

Nothing that might be written could possibly describe Nature's phenomena in Yellowstone Park—the geysers, mud volcanoes, hot springs and tinted pools. They must be seen and studied, for one person sees in a certain object a charm that is not apparent to another.

Following is a table of prominent geysers and springs, based upon careful observations:

Norris Basin

NAME	ERUPTION IN FEET	INTERVALS OF	
		ERUPTION	
Black Growler.....		Great Steam vent	
Emerald Pool.....		Beautiful hot spring	
Hurricane.....	6-8	More or less continuous	
New Crater.....	6-25	1 to 4 min.	Rather uncertain
Monarch.....	100-125	6 to 10 min.	Rather uncertain
Constant.....	20-40	Few seconds	1 minute

Midway Basin

Excelsior.....	200-300	Long intervals—years
Turquoise Spring.....	Turquoise Blue; 100 feet diameter	
Prismatic Lake.....	Wonderfully colored water; 250 x 350 feet diameter	

Lower Basin

Fountain.....	20-60	15 to 30 min.	Irregular
Clepsydra.....	10-40	Short	Plays from 4 openings
Mammoth Paint Pots.....	Basin boiling clay, strangely colored; 40-60ft. wide		
Great Fountain.....	60-150	1½ hours	Irregular
Firehole Lake.....	Peculiar phenomena seen here.		
Black Warrior.....	Small, but interesting geysers.		
White Dome.....			

Upper Basin

Old Faithful.....	125-165	4 to 7 min.	60 to 80 minutes
Bee Hive.....	200	6 to 8 min.	Several hours
Giant.....	200-250	1 hour	6 to 14 days
Giantess.....	150-200	12 to 36 hrs.	Irregular
Lion.....	50-75	2 to 4 min.	Irregular
Lioness.....	80-100	10 min.	Irregular
Cubs.....	10-30	8 to 20 min.	Irregular
Spasmodie.....	4	2 min.	2 to 3 hours
Sawmill.....	20-35	1 to 2 hrs.	Irregular
Grand.....	200	40 to 60 min.	Irregular
Turban.....	20-35	25 to 60 min.	Irregular
Riverside.....	80-100	15 to 20 min.	About 7 hours
Fan.....	15-25	10 min.	4 to 8 hours
Artemisia.....	50	10 min.	1 to 2 days
Jewel.....	5-20	1 to 2 min.	A few minutes
Grotto.....	20-40	Varies	2 to 5 hours
Giant.....	200-250	60 min.	7 to 12 days
Oblong.....	20-40	Several min.	8 to 12 hours
Splendid.....	200	10 to 20 min.	Inactive
Castle.....	50-75	30 min.	Irregular
Economic.....	20	1 min.	Irregular
Daisy.....	70	3 min.	About 80 minutes
Mortar.....	30	6 min.	2 hours
Sponge.....	Sponge-like walls about spring.		
Punch Bowl.....	Beautiful spring, sometimes an active geyser.		
Black Sand Spring.....	Two very interesting spots. Some very fine coloring here.		
Sunset Lake.....	Beautiful spring, 45 to 50 feet wide.		
Emerald Pool.....	Lovely spring, with delicately colored rim.		
Morning Glory Spring.....	Peculiar spot, with geyserite biscuit and many beautiful pools.		
Biscuit Basin.....			

The Lone Star Geyser, just off the road from Upper Basin to West Arm, is one of the most interesting and has one of the most beautiful cones of all the geysers. It plays sixty feet in the air for ten minutes at intervals of forty minutes.

It must be understood that the geysers are more or less capricious, and that, with the exception of some of them, like Old Faithful, Constant, Economic, and a few others, they vary in periodicity and duration somewhat from year to year. If two

or three diminish, as many more will increase in activity and intensity. The figures given represent a fairly reliable average of the performances of these weird creations of Nature, taking one year with another.

Mail in the Park

Mail and telegrams to parties entering or leaving the Park at Gardiner, should be addressed, "Yellowstone Park, Wyo., care of Yellowstone Park Hotel Co.;" to parties entering or leaving at Cody, "Yellowstone Park, Wyo., care of Holm Transportation Co.;" to parties entering or leaving at Yellowstone, "Yellowstone Park, Wyo., care of Yellowstone-Western Stage Co."

What to Wear

Wear and take along the things that are durable and comfortable. Near the beginning or near the close of the season the climate is considerably cooler than in July or August. Throughout the season the evenings are cool, and even when the sun shines brightly, its warmth is moderated by breezes from the snow-covered mountains.

Warm clothing is not to be forgotten. It will be needed mornings and evenings. Woolen underwear is a convenient form of apparel, and, when worn with ordinary summer clothing, will be found to be sufficiently warm. Men should have medium-weight overcoats or sweaters, and women, coats, jackets or sweaters. Linen dusters will at times prove invaluable and should be taken along or purchased in the Park. During the most of each day no outer wrap is necessary. Heavy, thick-soled shoes should be worn, as they are best suited for climbing in the canyons and for walking about the geysers and terraces. A pair of stout gloves should be taken along. Any soft hat, with a broad brim that can be pulled down to shade the eyes, will do. A stiff hat or straw hat will not be very serviceable. At some of the springs and geyser basins, tinted glasses are desirable to soften the dazzling lights for the eyes. If you like, although it is not necessary, take along a dressy suit of some sort for evening wear at the hotels.

A medium-size suit case or valise and shawl strap will hold all that is necessary for the tour through the Park proper. Twenty-five pounds of hand baggage is carried free on the stages. Trunks and all the clothing not essential for the Park trip may be left, without charge, in the baggage-room at Yellowstone, Gardiner or Cody, or if at Gardiner they may be taken at a slight extra charge to Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, where the circuit of the Park begins. Baggage should be checked to the entering or departing gateway (Gardiner, Yellowstone or Cody), or it may be checked to the entering gateway, and, on arrival there, re-checked to the departing gateway. Stage companies carry not to exceed twenty-five pounds of hand baggage free. Special arrangements must be made for the transportation of trunks through the Park.

Yellowstone National Park

Cost of Tours

To and via Gardiner, Mont.

	Chicago	Peoria	St. Louis	Kansas City St. Joseph Omaha, Sioux City, Lincoln	Denver
1. Including rail transportation to Gardiner and return only.....	\$44.50	\$42.25	\$42.00	*\$32.00	\$32.00
2. Including rail transportation to Gardiner and return, and stage transportation from Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs and return.....	47.00	44.75	44.50	* 34.50	34.50
3. Including rail transportation to Gardiner and return, and stage transportation for six days' tour from Gardiner, through the Park, and return to Gardiner, and hotel accommodations in the Park (17 meals and 5 nights' lodging).....	95.00	92.75	92.50	* 82.50	82.50
4. Including rail transportation to Gardiner and rail transportation from Cody to starting point.....	44.50	42.25	42.00	* 32.00	32.00
5. Including rail transportation to Gardiner, stage transportation for six days' tour through the Park from Gardiner to Holm Lodge, automobile transportation Holm Lodge to Cody, hotel accommodations in the Park and at Holm Lodge (18 meals and 6 nights' lodging), and rail transportation Cody to starting point.....	102.00	99.75	99.50	* 89.50	89.50
6. Including rail transportation to Gardiner and rail transportation from Yellowstone to starting point.....	63.50	61.25	61.00	† 51.00	51.00
7. Including rail transportation to Gardiner, stage transportation for five and one-fourth days' tour through the Park from Gardiner to Yellowstone, hotel accommodations in the Park (16 meals and 5 nights' lodging), and rail transportation Yellowstone to starting point.....	117.75	115.50	115.25	† 105.25	105.25

To and via Cody, Wyo.

8. Including rail transportation to Cody and return only.....	44.50	42.25	42.00	* 32.00	32.00
9. Including rail transportation to Cody and return, automobile transportation Cody to Holm Lodge and return, stage transportation for six days' tour from Holm Lodge, through the Park, and return to Holm Lodge, and hotel accommodations at Holm Lodge and in the Park (17 meals and 6 nights' lodging).....	97.00	94.75	94.50	* 84.50	84.50
10. Including rail transportation to Cody and rail transportation from Gardiner to starting point.....	44.50	42.25	42.00	* 32.00	32.00
11. Including rail transportation to Cody, automobile transportation Cody to Holm Lodge, stage transportation for five days' tour through the Park from Holm Lodge to Gardiner, hotel accommodations at Holm Lodge and in the Park (16 meals and 5 nights' lodging), and rail transportation Gardiner to starting point.....	99.75	97.50	97.25	* 87.25	87.25
12. Including rail transportation to Cody and rail transportation from Yellowstone to starting point.....	63.50	61.25	61.00	† 51.00	51.00
13. Including rail transportation to Cody, automobile transportation Cody to Holm Lodge, stage transportation for five days' tour through the Park from Holm Lodge to Yellowstone, hotel accommodations at Holm Lodge and in the Park (15 meals and 5 nights' lodging), and rail transportation Yellowstone to starting point.....	116.00	113.75	113.50	† 103.50	103.50

To and via Yellowstone, Mont.

14. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone and return only.....	44.50	42.25	42.00	‡ 32.00	32.00
15. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone and return, and stage transportation for six days' tour from Yellowstone, through the Park, and return to Yellowstone, and hotel accommodations in the Park (16 meals and 5 nights' lodging).....	90.75	88.50	88.25	‡ 78.25	78.25
16. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone and rail transportation from Gardiner to starting point.....	63.50	61.25	61.00	† 51.00	51.00
17. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone, stage transportation for five days' tour through the Park from Yellowstone to Gardiner, hotel accommodations in the Park (14 meals and 4 nights' lodging), and rail transportation from Gardiner to starting point.....	106.00	103.75	103.50	† 93.50	93.50
18. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone and rail transportation from Cody to starting point.....	63.50	61.25	61.00	† 51.00	51.00
19. Including rail transportation to Yellowstone, stage transportation for four days' tour through the Park from Yellowstone to Holm Lodge, automobile transportation Holm Lodge to Cody, hotel accommodations in the Park and at Holm Lodge (12 meals and 4 nights' lodging), and rail transportation Cody to starting point.....	106.00	103.75	103.50	† 93.50	93.50

* Fares from Sioux City, \$3.90 higher; fare returning to original starting point, via St. Paul in one direction, \$5.40 higher from Omaha, Sioux City and Lincoln; \$5.70 higher from Kansas City and St. Joseph.

† Fares from Sioux City, \$3.90 higher; fare east of Gardiner or Cody, via St. Paul, \$5.40 higher from Omaha and Lincoln; \$5.70 higher from Kansas City and St. Joseph.

‡ Fares from Sioux City, \$3.90 higher.

Tickets will also be sold at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City, good returning to any other point named above, or to Duluth, Minn.

Through tickets, including rail transportation only, will be sold for children five and under twelve years of age at one-half rates. Through tickets, including stage, automobile and hotel accommodations, will not be sold for children under twelve years of age. Stage and automobile companies will make one-half rates for children five and under twelve years of age. Hotel companies will make, locally in the Park, one-half rates for children under eight years of age.

Tickets which include hotel accommodations, sold at fares shown herein, entitle passenger to accommodations to the value of \$5.00 per day (American plan). The rates for other rooms in these hotels (which include rooms with bath) are from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per day (American plan). Parties desiring the higher-priced accommodations may pay the difference between the rate covered by their tickets and the rate applicable to room selected.

The trip through the Park is made in two and three-seated surreys, carrying three and five passengers respectively, and five-passenger Park wagons, all drawn by two horses; also in seven-passenger and eleven-passenger coaches, drawn by four horses. Between Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs six-horse coaches of the tally-ho style, seating twenty to thirty-four persons, are used. Passengers via Cody are carried only in two and three-seated surreys, accommodating three and five passengers each.

If a party desires to stop longer than the regular Park schedule provides, and retain the vehicle in which they commenced the Park journey, the approximate charge for each day over the regular schedule for a two-seated surrey is \$7.50; for a three-seated surrey or Park wagon, \$10.00; for a seven-passenger coach, \$12.50; for an eleven-passenger coach, \$15.00 per day. All these vehicles make schedule time between hotels and are subject to same rules and regulations as the regular coaches in regard to leaving time, etc.

Persons desiring the exclusive use of any size surrey or coach must pay for the full capacity of the vehicle. Three Yellowstone Park stage tickets cover the charge for a two-seated surrey; five tickets for a three-seated surrey or Park wagon; seven tickets for a seven-passenger coach, and eleven tickets for an eleven-passenger coach. If two people desire the exclusive use of a two-seated surrey (which seats three and the driver), they must pay approximately \$22.50 additional; for example, for the third unoccupied seat on a five-day stage trip.

On the days a party makes a regular drive between hotels, they cannot use the team again, but on days when stop-over is made, if they are paying for the lay-over of the vehicle in accordance with the preceding paragraph, they may use the team in the morning and again in the afternoon, or they may use the team

Yellowstone National Park

for an all-day picnic, but in no case will they be allowed to make a longer trip than four miles in the morning and four miles in the afternoon.

Parties desiring a special driving schedule, not wishing to be governed by the rules and running time of the regular coaches, must make special arrangements with the Superintendent of the stage company at Mammoth Hot Springs or Cody.

Riding horses and surreys can be obtained at any of the hotels for side-trip excursions.

All rates for service in the Park are regulated by the United States Government.

Dates of Sale, Stop-Overs, Routes, etc.

Dates of Sale. Daily June 10th to September 11th, inclusive, from points east of Missouri River (Kansas City, Omaha, etc.) and St. Paul.

Daily June 11th to September 12th, inclusive, from points on and west of Missouri River and St. Paul, except through tickets will be sold to Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs, daily June 11th to September 16th, inclusive.

Tour 8—June 1st to September 30th, inclusive.

The Park Season. The first and last dates on which tourists may leave Gardiner (Northern Entrance) and make the complete tour of the Park, are June 14th and September 14th; to make the tour of the Park, in via Gardiner and out via Yellowstone, June 18th and September 13th; similar dates, leaving Cody (Eastern Entrance), are June 16th and September 13th; leaving Yellowstone Station (Western Entrance) June 16th and September 16th.

Limits and Stop-Overs. Final limit for reaching starting point, October 31, 1914. Passengers returning via Yellowstone (Western Entrance) must leave Yellowstone not later than September 20, 1914. Stop-overs allowed at all points en route within final limit of October 31st. Also on due notice, without extra charge for transportation, individual tourists may stop over anywhere in the Park as long as they desire during the Park season, merely paying the regular price of \$5.00 (and upward) per day at the hotels for the extra time not covered by their tickets.

Choice of Routes. A glance at any good railroad map of the United States, or the map on last page hereof, will show that the Burlington Route, because of its fortunate geographical position, with its own rails from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City, all the way to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Billings and Cody, is in a position to offer a greater diversity of routes to and from the Yellowstone Park than any other line; in fact, that it offers the same choice of routes offered by all other lines combined, and, in addition, the interesting additional route via its Billings, Montana, line.

Routes to or from Gardiner. Via the Burlington's Mississippi River Scenic Line—"where Nature smiles three hundred miles"—to St. Paul-Minneapolis, thence Northern Pacific Railway

Via Kansas City or Omaha, across Nebraska, skirting the edge of the picturesque Black Hills of South Dakota (into which an interesting side trip may be easily made), past the historic Custer Battlefield to Billings, Montana, thence Northern Pacific Railway.

Via the same as the preceding route, but including the detour via Denver and Colorado Springs or Pueblo, without extra expense.

The Northern Pacific Railway will operate open observation cars between Livingston and Gardiner during the Park season, thus giving passengers an unobstructed view of the superb scenery between these points. The "Gate of the Mountains," "Yankee Jim's Canyon," "Emigrant" and "Electric" peaks, and the Yellowstone River, all form a panorama of rare beauty.

Routes to or from Cody. Via the Burlington's Mississippi River Scenic Line—"where Nature smiles three hundred miles"—to St. Paul-Minneapolis, Northern Pacific Railway to Billings, thence the Burlington's Line through the Big Horn Basin to Cody.

Via Kansas City or Omaha, across Nebraska, skirting the edge of the picturesque Black Hills of South Dakota (into which an interesting side trip may be easily made), past the historic Custer Battlefield to Billings, Montana, thence the Burlington's Line to Cody.

Via the same as the preceding route, but including the detour via Denver and Colorado Springs or Pueblo, without extra expense.

Routes to or from Yellowstone. Here practically only one route is followed by the tourist, and that is via Denver, Colorado Springs (the Pike's Peak Region) and Pueblo, through the world-renowned Royal Gorge, and across Colorado, through the scenic Rockies to Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake City, thence straight north to Yellowstone.

Train Service. The Burlington, with its splendid dynamo-electric-lighted trains from Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Lincoln to Denver, offers the best service via the Colorado route, and **not only so, but the Burlington Route is the only line with through train service from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Lincoln (with direct connecting service from St. Louis, Omaha and Denver) to the original or Northern Entrance to the Park, at Gardiner, Montana, and to the Eastern Entrance at Cody, Wyoming.**

The Burlington is therefore unique in the variety of routes and the excellence of train service which it offers to the traveling public.

Details of all the summer schedules will be found in summer time-tables, effective on or about June 1st.

Yellowstone National Park

Daily Schedules of Park Tours

Tour No. 3, as shown herein.

1st Day—Leave Livingston 8.00 a.m., Nor. Pac. Ry. branch line, arrive Gardiner 10.00 a.m.; leave Gardiner 10.15 a.m. by Concord Coach, arrive Mammoth Hot Springs 11.30 a.m.

2d Day—Leave Mammoth Hot Springs 8.00 a.m., arrive Norris Geyser Basin 12.00 noon; leave Norris 1.30 p.m., arrive Fountain Hotel, Lower Geyser Basin, 5.30 p.m.

3d Day—Leave Fountain Hotel 8.30 a.m., arrive Old Faithful Inn, Upper Geyser Basin, 10.30 a.m.

4th Day—Leave Old Faithful Inn 7.30 a.m., arrive lunch station, Thumb of Yellowstone Lake, 11.30 a.m.; leave Thumb 1.15 p.m., arrive Lake Hotel 4.00 p.m., or one may travel by boat from Thumb to Lake Hotel at a slight additional charge.

5th Day—Leave Lake Hotel 8.30 a.m., arrive Grand Canyon 11.30 a.m.

6th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 8.15 a.m., arrive Norris 10.30 a.m.; leave Norris 12.00 noon, arrive Mammoth Hot Springs 3.15 p.m.; leave Mammoth Hot Springs 6.30 p.m., arrive Gardiner 7.15 p.m.; leave Gardiner 7.15 p.m. via Northern Pacific Ry., arrive Livingston 9.15 p.m.

Tour No. 5, as shown herein. Same as Tour No. 3 to Grand Canyon, leaving there on the 6th day, as follows:

6th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 7.30 a.m., arrive Sylvan Lodge 12.30 p.m.; leave Sylvan Lodge 1.30 p.m., arrive Holm Lodge 5.30 p.m.

7th Day—Leave Holm Lodge 8.00 a.m., by automobile, arrive Cody 11.00 a.m.

Tour No. 7, as shown herein.

1st Day—Leave Livingston 8.00 a.m., Nor. Pac. Ry. branch line, arrive Gardiner 10.00 a.m.; leave Gardiner 10.15 a.m. by Concord coach, arrive Mammoth Hot Springs 11.30 a.m.

2d Day—Leave Mammoth Hot Springs 8.00 a.m., arrive Norris Geyser Basin 12.00 noon; leave Norris 1.30 p.m., arrive Fountain Hotel, Lower Geyser Basin, 5.30 p.m.

3d Day—Leave Fountain Hotel 8.30 a.m., arrive Old Faithful Inn, Upper Geyser Basin, 10.30 a.m.

4th Day—Leave Old Faithful Inn 7.30 a.m., arrive lunch station, Thumb of Yellowstone Lake, 11.30 a.m.; leave Thumb 1.15 p.m., arrive Lake Hotel 4.00 p.m., or one may travel by boat from Thumb to Lake Hotel at a slight additional charge.

5th Day—Leave Lake Hotel 8.30 a.m., arrive Grand Canyon 11.30 a.m.

6th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 8.15 a.m., arrive Norris 10.30 a.m.; leave Norris 1.00 p.m., arrive Yellowstone 5.30 p.m.

Tour No. 9, as shown herein.

1st Day—Leave Cody 1.30 p.m., by automobile, arrive Holm Lodge 5.30 p.m.

2d Day—Leave Holm Lodge 7.30 a.m., by surrey, arrive Sylvan Lodge 12.00 noon; leave Sylvan Lodge 1.00 p.m., arrive Lake Hotel 5.30 p.m.

3d Day—Leave Lake Hotel 7.45 a.m., arrive lunch station, Thumb of Yellowstone Lake, 12.00 noon, or one may travel by boat from Lake Hotel to Thumb at a slight additional charge; leave Thumb 1.00 p.m., arrive Old Faithful Inn, Upper Geyser Basin, 4.15 p.m.

4th Day—Leave Old Faithful Inn 7.15 a.m., arrive Norris Geyser Basin 11.45 a.m.; leave Norris 1.45 p.m., arrive Grand Canyon 5.00 p.m.

5th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 1.45 p.m., arrive Lake Hotel 5.00 p.m.

6th Day—Leave Lake Hotel 7.45 a.m., arrive Sylvan Lodge 12.00 noon; leave Sylvan Lodge 1.00 p.m., arrive Holm Lodge 5.00 p.m.

7th Day—Leave Holm Lodge 8.00 a.m., by automobile, arrive Cody 11.00 a.m.

Tour No. 11, as shown herein. Same as Tour No. 9 to Grand Canyon, leaving there on the 6th day, as follows:

6th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 8.00 a.m., arrive Norris 10.15 a.m.; leave Norris 12.00 noon, arrive Mammoth Hot Springs 3.15 p.m.; leave Mammoth Hot Springs 6.30 p.m., arrive Gardiner 7.15 p.m.; leave Gardiner 7.15 p.m. via Northern Pacific Ry., arrive Livingston 9.15 p.m.

Tour No. 13, as shown herein. Same as Tour No. 9 to Grand Canyon, leaving there on the 6th day, as follows:

6th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 8.00 a.m., arrive Norris 10.15 a.m.; leave Norris 1.30 p.m., arrive Yellowstone 5.30 p.m.

Tour No. 15, as shown herein.

1st Day—Leave Yellowstone 8.00 a.m., arrive Fountain Hotel, Lower Geyser Basin, 11.30 a.m.; leave Fountain Hotel 1.30 p.m., arrive Old Faithful Inn, Upper Geyser Basin, 3.30 p.m.

2d Day—Spent at Old Faithful Inn, or passengers may spend this extra day at any other hotel in the Park.

3d Day—Leave Old Faithful Inn 8.00 a.m., arrive lunch station, Thumb of Yellowstone Lake, 11.30 a.m.; leave Thumb 1.30 p.m., arrive Lake Hotel 4.00 p.m., or one may travel by boat from Thumb to Lake Hotel at a slight additional charge.

4th Day—Leave Lake Hotel 8.00 a.m., arrive Grand Canyon 12.00 noon.

5th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 8.30 a.m., arrive Norris Geyser Basin 11.00 a.m.; leave Norris 12.30 p.m., arrive Mammoth Hot Springs 4.00 p.m.

6th Day—Leave Mammoth Hot Springs 8.00 a.m., arrive Norris 12.00 noon; leave Norris 1.30 p.m., arrive Yellowstone 5.30 p.m.

Tour No. 17, as shown herein. Same as Tour No. 15 to Grand Canyon, leaving there on the 5th day, as follows:

5th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 8.30 a.m., arrive Norris Geyser Basin 11.00 a.m.; leave Norris 12.30 p.m., arrive Mammoth Hot Spring 4.00 p.m.; leave Mammoth Hot Springs 6.30 p.m., arrive Gardiner 7.15 p.m.; leave Gardiner 7.15 p.m. via Northern Pacific Ry., arrive Livingston 9.15 p.m.

Tour No. 19, as shown herein. Same as Tour No. 15 to Grand Canyon—extra day at Old Faithful Inn is not included, allowing passengers to reach Grand Canyon on the 3d day, leaving there on the 4th day, as follows:

4th Day—Leave Grand Canyon 7.30 a.m., arrive Sylvan Lodge 12.30 p.m.; leave Sylvan Lodge 1.30 p.m., arrive Holm Lodge 5.30 p.m.

5th Day—Leave Holm Lodge 8.00 a.m. by automobile, arrive Cody 11.00 a.m.



The Crater of Oblong Geyser Offers Opportunity to Study Interior Geyser Construction

Yellowstone National Park

Side Trips Into the Park

From Livingston (on main line of Northern Pacific Railway) via Gardiner, covering hotels and staging for the complete tour, \$53.50. Tickets from Livingston, cover the same schedule in the Park as Tour No. 3 herein.

From Livingston to Mammoth Hot Springs and return, via Gardiner, rail and stage only, \$5.50.

From Livingston to Billings, via Gardiner and Cody, covering rail, stage and automobile transportation and hotel accommodations, \$62.55. Tickets cover the same schedule in the Park as Tour No. 5.

From Billings, via Cody in both directions, covering rail, automobile and stage transportation and hotel accommodations, \$59.40. Tickets cover the same schedule in the Park as Tour No. 9.

From Billings to Livingston, via Cody and Gardiner, covering rail, automobile and stage transportation and hotel accommodations, \$60.30. Tickets cover the same schedule in the Park as Tour No. 11.

From Pocatello, including complete tour of the Park, staging, thirteen meals and four nights' lodging, \$53.00; same trip from Salt Lake City and Ogden, \$53.50.

Note—The side-trip tickets from Livingston, Billings and Pocatello are available to holders of all classes of tickets reading through these points. The side-trip tickets from Salt Lake and Ogden at these fares are available only to holders of transcontinental tickets sold at Denver and points east thereof. These side-trip tickets may be purchased at Livingston, Billings, Pocatello, Salt Lake or Ogden, or may be included in through tickets. These side-trip tickets may only be used during Park season, as shown on page 16.

Side-trip tickets from Livingston are on sale June 14th to September 14th, inclusive (except to Mammoth Hot Springs, until September 19th, and to Billings, via Gardiner and Cody, until September 13th); from Billings, June 16th to September 13th, inclusive; from Pocatello, Salt Lake and Ogden, June 15th to September 15th, inclusive.

Through Sleeping Car Service

TO GARDINER (Northern Entrance)

FROM CHICAGO. Through standard sleeping car daily via St. Paul-Minneapolis, with connections from St. Louis, Peoria and other important points. Also through tourist sleeping car daily from Chicago, via same route, to Livingston.

FROM ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH. Through tourist sleeping car daily to Livingston, with connection from Omaha, Denver and other important points.

FROM KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH. Through standard sleeping car daily, with connections from St. Louis, Omaha, Denver and other important points.

TO CODY (Eastern Entrance)

FROM OMAHA. Through standard sleeping car daily, with connections from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver and other important points.

FROM KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH. Through tourist

sleeping car daily to Billings, with connections from Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and other important points.

TO YELLOWSTONE (Western Entrance)

FROM CHICAGO AND OMAHA. Through standard sleeping car daily, via Denver, Colorado Springs, Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake City to Ogden, with connections for the Park, with connections from St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and other important points. Also through tourist sleeping cars daily, via same route, with same connections to Salt Lake City and Ogden.

Escorted Tours leave Chicago on Sundays and Gardiner on Sundays and run via the Mississippi River Scenic Line—"where Nature smiles three hundred miles"—to St. Paul-Minneapolis, thence Northern Pacific Railway to Gardiner (Northern Entrance). Passengers leaving on these days have the advantage of being accompanied during the entire trip to, through and from the Park by one of the Burlington's Competent Excursion Conductors. These men are really guides, familiar with every point of interest and whose duty it is to make you feel at home and your trip a pleasure from start to finish.

Sleeping Car Fares

Most visitors to the Park stop over more or less en route, and the following Pullman sleeping car fares will be of assistance in computing the total cost. These fares apply for a double lower berth; a double upper berth costs approximately 20 per cent less.

AND BETWEEN		Chicago	Peoria	St. Louis	Kansas City	St. Joseph	Omaha	Lincoln	Denver	Salt Lake City
Gardiner	Mont.	\$8.50	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$5.50	.....
Livingston.	"	8.00	7.75	8.00	7.00	6.75	6.00	6.00	5.00	.....
Billings.	"	7.50	7.25	7.50	6.25	6.00	5.25	5.25	4.50	.....
Cody	Wyo.	8.25	8.00	8.00	*7.00	*6.75	6.00	6.00	*5.50	.....
St. Paul or Minneapolis		Minn.	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....
Denver	Colo.	6.00	*5.50	5.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	.....	.....
Salt Lake City	Utah	8.50	*8.50	*8.50	*7.00	*7.00	6.50	6.50	4.00	.....
Yellowstone	Mont.	*8.50	8.50	*8.50	*7.00	*7.00	*6.50	*6.50	5.50	\$2.00

* No through car. Fare applies only for continuous trip, via direct connections.
† No through car. Fare applies from Galesburg only for continuous trip, via direct connections.

The above fares are for accommodations in standard sleeping cars.

The fares for double berth in tourist sleeping cars are approximately one-half of those in standard cars.

The Pullman Company permits a ten-day stop-over on sleeping car tickets at Livingston, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City and Pocatello, without extra charge.

Make your 1914 vacation memorable by taking a Yellowstone tour. Any representative named on the opposite page will gladly help you plan and outline its possibilities and make all arrangements for the complete tour. You should go via the Burlington, because it's the all-gateway route as well as the way of greatest comfort and safety—the most convenient way—smooth running trains, courteous and obliging attendants, splendid meals—everything to make the trip all that it should be and more than you expect.

A vintage-style illustration of a geyser erupting in a park setting. A thick, dark column of smoke or steam rises from a rocky mound in the center. The foreground is a flat, grassy field. The background shows a range of mountains under a pale sky. The title 'YELLOWSTONE PARK' is printed in large, red, serif capital letters with a black outline, positioned in the upper half of the image.

YELLOWSTONE PARK

Burlington
Route